ABSTRAK

PERBANDINGAN PROPORSI ISOLASI GROUP B STREPTOCOCCUS DARI SPESIMEN SWAB VAGINA DAN SWAB REKTAL PADA IBU HAMIL DI POLI HAMIL RSUD DR.SOETOMO SURABAYA

Obyektif : Group B streptococcus (*Streptococcus agalactiae*) merupakan salah satu penyebab infeksi pada periode perinatal dan neonatal. Pemilihan lokasi pengambilan spesimen merupakan salah satu faktor yang penting dalam meningkatkan isolasi GBS pada ibu hamil. Penelitian ini ingin membandingkan proporsi isolasi GBS berdasarkan lokasi pengambilan spesimen (swab vagina dan swab rektal).

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan studi analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *hospital based cross sectional*. Sebanyak 74 swab diperoleh dari 37 orang ibu hamil 35-37 minggu. Tiap ibu hamil diambil swab vagina dan swab rektalnya, selanjutnya di kultur ke dalam Todd Hewitt broth, Blood agar, Chrom agar, dilanjutkan identifikasi dengan *Vitex II system*.

Hasil : Tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan proporsi isolasi group B streptococcus antara kultur swab vagina (13,5%) dan swab rektal (8,1%) (p = 0,687). Kesesuaian antara kultur swab vagina dan swab rektal sangat buruk (Kappa = 0,165).

Kesimpulan : Kombinasi kultur swab (swab vagina dan swab rektal) direkomendasikan untuk meningkatkan isolasi group B streptococcus pada ibu hamil.

Kata kunci : proporsi *Streptococcus agalactiae*, swab vagina, swab rektal

ABSTRACT

COMPARISON OF PROPORSION GROUP B STREPTOCOCCUS ISOLATION FROM VAGINAL AND RECTAL SWAB SPECIMEN AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN OBSTETRIC CLINIC DR SOETOMO GENERAL HOSPITAL SURABAYA

Objective : Group B Streptococcus (*Streptococcus agalactiae*) is one of the pathogens causing perinatal and neonatal infection. Specimen collecting site is an important factor in increasing the isolation rate of GBS. The aim this study to compare proporsion isolation GBS from different sites (vaginal and rectal specimen swab)

Method : This research was an analitic observational study with hospital based cross sectional approach. A total 74 swabs was taken from 37 pregnant women at 35-37 weeks of gestation. For each subject, one vaginal and one rectal swab were collected, cultured on Todd Hewitt broth, Blood agar plates and Chrom agar plates, followed identification with Vitex II system.

Results : There were not significantly different in group B streptococcus proporsion isolation among vaginal (13,5%) and rectal swab culture (8,1%), respectively (p = 0,687, McNemar). Agreement between vaginal and rectal swab culture is poor (Kappa = 0,165).

Conclusion : Combined swab culture (vaginal and rectal swab culture) are needed to increase isolation Group B streptococcus among pregnant women.

Keywords : proporsion of *Streptococcus agalactiae*, vaginal swab, rectal swab